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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 3	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 4	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 5	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 6	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 7	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 8	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 9	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 10	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 11	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 12	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 13	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 14	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 15	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS 16	Dec 17	WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS 17	Dec 17	STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS 18	Dec 17	New fields for DPCI
NEWS 19	Dec 19	CAS Roles modified
NEWS 20	Dec 19	1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:37:47 ON 24 JAN 2002

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.00	3.00

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s ethanol or ethyl alcohol
L1      524786 ETHANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum
L2        1771 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l1 (s) l2
L3           0 L1 (S) L2

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    10.71      13.71

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:50:36 ON 24 JAN 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   22 JAN 2002  HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  22 JAN 2002  HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s ethanol/cn
L4           1 ETHANOL/CN

=> s hydrochloric acid/cn
L5           1 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN

=> s glycolic acid/cn
L6           1 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN

=> s citric acid/cn
L7           1 CITRIC ACID/CN

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     16.32      30.03

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l4
L8      268319 L4

=> s l5; s l6; s l7
L9       77268 L5


L10       8896 L6


L11      49637 L7

=> s l8 (l) l2
L12          0 L8 (L) L2

=> s l8 and l2
L13          6 L8 AND L2

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14          5 DUP REM L13 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15          5 FOCUS L14 1-

=> d tot

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 5     MEDLINE
AN   94155387     MEDLINE
DN   94155387   PubMed ID: 8111926
TI   Molluscum contagiosum treated by topical using 10%
     tincture of iodine.
AU   Liu R L
SO   CHUNG-HUA HU LI TSA CHIH CHINESE JOURNAL OF NURSING, (1993 Sep) 28 (9)
     540-1.
     Journal code: CZR; 8201928. ISSN: 0254-1769.
CY   China
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   Chinese
FS   Priority Journals
EM   199403
ED   Entered STN: 19940406
     Last Updated on STN: 19980206
     Entered Medline: 19940330
```

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:738879 CAPLUS
DN 133:301197
TI Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
IN Hart, Francis J.
PA USA
SO U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
	US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
PRAI	US 1995-6785	P	19951115		
	US 1996-629538	A2	19960409		
	US 1997-36983	P	19970129		

RE.CNT 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 95:69302 USPATFULL
TI Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
IN Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PA Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5438076 19950801
AI US 1993-2481 19930104 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2255
INCL INCLM: 514/772.600
INCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000
NCL NCLM: 514/772.600
NCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K007-16
EXF 424/49; 424/401; 424/54; 514/902; 514/772.6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:162028 USPATFULL
TI Liposomes, method of preparing the same and use thereof in the preparation of drugs
IN Maierhofer, Gunther, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of
Hofer, Paul, Dietersheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rottmann, Oswald, Freising, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Dianorm G. Maierhofer GmbH, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5853753 19981229
AI US 1997-800802 19970218 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-367128, filed on 6 Jan 1995, now abandoned
PRAI DE 1992-422447 19920708
DE 1992-4232231 19920925

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1895
INCL INCLM: 424/450.000
NCL NCLM: 424/450.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K009-127
ICS: A61K009-133
EXF 424/400; 428/402.2; 436/829
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:19740 USPATFULL
TI Slow release vehicles for minimizing skin irritancy of topical compositions
IN Bazzano, Gail S., 4506 Avron Blvd., Metairie, LA, United States 70006
PI US 5721275 19980224
WO 9014833 19901213
AI US 1992-856157 19920121 (7)
WO 1990-US3219 19900607
19920121 PCT 371 date
19920121 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 496
INCL INCLM: 514/559.000
INCLS: 514/859.000; 514/944.000; 424/078.020
NCL NCLM: 514/559.000
NCLS: 424/078.020; 514/859.000; 514/944.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-20
ICS: A61K031-78
EXF 514/859; 514/944; 514/559
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d abs kwic 1-2

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE
TI **Molluscum contagiosum** treated by topical using 10% tincture of iodine.
CT . . .
Administration, Topical
Adolescence
Adult
Aged
Child
Child, Preschool
Ethanol: AD, administration & dosage
*Iodine: AD, administration & dosage
Middle Age
***Molluscum Contagiosum: DT, drug therapy**
Molluscum Contagiosum: NU, nursing
RN **64-17-5 (Ethanol)**; 7553-56-2 (Iodine)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic

acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

IT Adenoviridae
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)
Alphavirus
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Arbovirus
Arenavirus
Autoimmune disease
B19 virus
Bacteremia
Bacteroides
Beet
Beverages
Biocides
Bunyavirus
Campylobacter
Cardiovascular agents
Cashew (Anacardium occidentale)
Cat (Felis catus)
Cattle
Celery (Apium graveolens)
Chemotherapy
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium tetani
Cytomegalovirus
Dog (Canis familiaris)
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Erysipelothrix
Filovirus
Flavivirus
Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Goat
Gram-negative bacteria
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
Haemophilus
Hepatitis A virus

Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis delta virus
Herpes virus B
Hodgkin's disease
Horse (Equus caballus)
Human coxsackievirus
Human echovirus
Human herpesvirus
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human herpesvirus 6
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human papillomavirus
Human poliovirus
Immunotherapy
Influenza A virus
Influenza B virus
Influenza C virus
Kale
Leprosy
Lyme disease
Measles virus
Meningitis
Mold (fungus)
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Mouthwashes
Mumps virus
Mycobacterium
Neisseria
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
Orbivirus
Osteomyelitis
Parkinson's disease
Parvovirus
Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)
Pneumonia
Rabies virus
Radish (Raphanus sativus)
Reoviridae
Respiratory syncytial virus
Rhinovirus
Rubella virus
Salmonella
Shigella
Spirochaeta
Staphylococcus
Streptococcus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Surgery
Togaviridae
Tomato juice
Tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Vegetable
Walnut
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT **64-17-5**, Ethanol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

```
     study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study);
     USES (Uses)
        (oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of
        cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)


=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      12.98      43.01

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      -0.62      -0.62

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> s l9-11
'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
             0 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN
             0 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN
             0 CITRIC ACID/CN
L16          0 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATFULL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.00      43.01

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -0.62

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l9-11
L17     131344 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> s l17 (s) l2
L18          0 L17 (S) L2

=> s l17 and l2
L19          3 L17 AND L2

=> dup rem l19
```

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L19
L20 2 DUP REM L19 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-6785 P 19951115
US 1996-629538 A2 19960409
US 1997-36983 P 19970129

AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Adenoviridae
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)
Alphavirus
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents

Arbovirus
Arenavirus
Autoimmune disease
B19 virus
Bacteremia
Bacteroides
Beet
Beverages
Biocides
Bunyavirus
Campylobacter
Cardiovascular agents
Cashew (Anacardium occidentale)
Cat (Felis catus)
Cattle
Celery (Apium graveolens)
Chemotherapy
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium tetani
Cytomegalovirus
Dog (Canis familiaris)
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Erysipelothrix
Filovirus
Flavivirus
Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Goat
Gram-negative bacteria
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
Haemophilus
Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis delta virus
Herpes virus B
Hodgkin's disease
Horse (Equus caballus)
Human coxsackievirus
Human echovirus
Human herpesvirus
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human herpesvirus 6
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human papillomavirus
Human poliovirus
Immunotherapy
Influenza A virus
Influenza B virus
Influenza C virus
Kale
Leprosy
Lyme disease
Measles virus
Meningitis
Mold (fungus)
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Mouthwashes

Mumps virus
Mycobacterium
Neisseria
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
Orbivirus
Osteomyelitis
Parkinson's disease
Parvovirus
Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)
Pneumonia
Rabies virus
Radish (Raphanus sativus)
Reoviridae
Respiratory syncytial virus
Rhinovirus
Rubella virus
Salmonella
Shigella
Spirochaeta
Staphylococcus
Streptococcus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Surgery
Togaviridae
Tomato juice
Tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Vegetable
Walnut
(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride **77-92-9**, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:69302 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
INVENTOR(S):	Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2255
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc,).

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-04-2, Trisodium citrate 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor **77-92-9**, Citric acid, biological studies 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, copolymers 106-48-9, p-Chlorophenol 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 577-11-7, Sodium docusate 868-14-4, Potassium hydrogen tartrate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9065-11-6, Eudragit 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10098-89-2, Lysine hydrochloride 10476-85-4, Strontium chloride 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine digluconate 25086-15-1, Eudispert MV 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26589-39-9, Eudragit S 33434-24-1, Eudragit RL 51822-44-7, Eudragit L 101525-98-8 104437-64-1
(liq. polymer compns. for sustained drug release)

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.53	49.54

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-1.24

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:30 ON 24 JAN 2002

```
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.00      49.54

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -1.24

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,
       BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
       CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
       DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...'
ENTERED AT 11:10:02 ON 24 JAN 2002

61 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s ethanol or propanol or ethyl alcohol
       1125   FILE ADISALERTS
        186   FILE ADISINSIGHT
        121*  FILE ADISNEWS
       8175   FILE AGRICOLA
      14211   FILE ANABSTR
       1264   FILE AQUASCI
       6765   FILE BIOBUSINESS
        438   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
      80576   FILE BIOSIS
      13627   FILE BIOTECHABS
      13627   FILE BIOTECHDS
      11227   FILE BIOTECHNO
      17789   FILE CABA
       6093   FILE CANCERLIT
     202069   FILE CAPLUS
      10763   FILE CEABA-VTB
  16 FILES SEARCHED...
        303   FILE CEN
       2743   FILE CIN
       2652   FILE CONFSCI
        270   FILE CROPB
       1917   FILE CROPU
       5874   FILE DDFB
       9842   FILE DDFU
       1858   FILE DGENE
       5874   FILE DRUGB
        315   FILE DRUGLAUNCH
       1232   FILE DRUGMONOG2
         18   FILE DRUGNL
      14715   FILE DRUGU
        101   FILE DRUGUPDATES
        358   FILE EMBAL
      52802   FILE EMBASE
      13726   FILE ESBIOBASE
         35   FILE FOMAD
  34 FILES SEARCHED...
        248   FILE FOREGE
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      5081   FILE FROSTI
     14437   FILE FSTA
     94728   FILE GENBANK
      1231   FILE HEALSAFE
     21306   FILE IFIPAT
     11475   FILE JICST-EPLUS
       295   FILE KOSMET
     19660   FILE LIFESCI
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     66319   FILE MEDLINE
      3062   FILE NIOSHTIC
      5216   FILE NTIS
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      1369   FILE SYNTHLINE
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    227338   FILE USPATFULL
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     52697   FILE WPIDS
     52697   FILE WPINDEX

  60 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L21  QUE ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum
        32   FILE ADISALERTS
         5   FILE ADISINSIGHT
         7*  FILE ADISNEWS
         7   FILE AGRICOLA
         2   FILE AQUASCI
         3   FILE BIOBUSINESS
         4   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
       525   FILE BIOSIS
         6   FILE BIOTECHABS
         6   FILE BIOTECHDS
        94   FILE BIOTECHNO
        68   FILE CABA
       191   FILE CANCERLIT
       155   FILE CAPLUS
         1   FILE CEABA-VTB
         1   FILE CIN
        12   FILE CONFSCI
        40   FILE DDFB
        58   FILE DDFU
        90   FILE DGENE
        40   FILE DRUGB
         5   FILE DRUGNL
        79   FILE DRUGU
  29 FILES SEARCHED...
         3   FILE DRUGUPDATES
         8   FILE EMBAL
       812   FILE EMBASE
       124   FILE ESBIOBASE
         1   FILE FSTA
       117   FILE GENBANK
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          1   FILE HEALSAFE
         17   FILE IFIPAT
        121   FILE JICST-EPLUS
          1   FILE KOSMET
        133   FILE LIFESCI
        893   FILE MEDLINE
          1   FILE NIOSHTIC
          5   FILE NTIS
        285   FILE PASCAL
          7   FILE PHAR
          3   FILE PHIN
         80   FILE PROMT
        562   FILE SCISEARCH
        134   FILE TOXCENTER
  56 FILES SEARCHED...
         57   FILE TOXLIT
        198   FILE USPATFULL
         46   FILE WPIDS
         46   FILE WPINDEX

  47 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,    61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L22  QUE MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l21 and l22
          0*  FILE ADISNEWS
          1   FILE CAPLUS
  15 FILES SEARCHED...
  29 FILES SEARCHED...
          2   FILE IFIPAT
          1   FILE JICST-EPLUS
          2   FILE MEDLINE
  46 FILES SEARCHED...
        112   FILE USPATFULL

   5 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,    61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L23  QUE L21 AND L22

=> d rank
F1          112   USPATFULL
F2            2   IFIPAT
F3            2   MEDLINE
F4            1   CAPLUS
F5            1   JICST-EPLUS


=> file f1-5
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                14.10      63.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                 0.00      -1.24

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)
```

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

=> s l23
L24 118 L23

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24
L25 118 FOCUS L24 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:142336 USPATFULL
TITLE: Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2
INVENTOR(S): Fife, Kenneth H., Zionsville, IN, United States
Krathwohl, Michell D., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Hromas, Robert, Indianapolis, IN, United States
Brown, Darron R., Zionsville, IN, United States
Broxmeyer, Hal E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Research & Technology Institute, Bloomington, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6281200	B1	20010828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-133521		19980813 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-55532	19970815 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Martinell, James
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fulbright & Jaworski
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4138
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The inventors have cloned and expressed the chemokine-like genes from MCV type 1 and the closely related MCV type 2 in order to determine a potential role for these proteins in the viral life cycle. These are the first viral chemokines that have been shown to antagonize the chemotactic activity of human chemokines and the first viral chemokines that have been shown to have inhibitory activity on human hematopoietic progenitor cells. Methods and compositions for exploiting these proteins are disclosed herein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2
SUMM . . . both active and passive mechanisms (Pickup, 1994). Since the

eradication of smallpox, the only poxvirus that naturally infects humans is **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV). MCV causes benign proliferative lesions of the skin in normal and immunocompromised individuals. Persons with acquired immune deficiency. . .

DETD . . . the most accomplished at deceiving their hosts' immune systems. The nucleotide sequence of the genome of the human cutaneous poxvirus, **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV) type 1, was recently reported to contain a region that resembles a human chemokine.

DETD Like many other poxviruses, **molluscum contagiosum** probably uses a variety of methods to escape the immune system. The inventors have demonstrated evidence of a novel mechanism. . . spontaneous resolution often show mononuclear cell infiltrates, confirming that these types of cells are critical in the immune response to **molluscum contagiosum** (Gottlieb and Myskowski, 1994). Other studies have shown that mature molluscum lesions contain the C-X-C chemokines GRO.alpha. and IL-8 within. . .

DETD . . . viral proteins reach the bone marrow during natural infection, so the effect on hematopoietic cells may not be relevant to **molluscum contagiosum** virus pathogenesis. However, the fact that the viral proteins do inhibit hematopoiesis suggests that they are able to activate at. . .

DETD . . . hematopoietic progenitor cells. The inventors suggest that the inhibition of chemotaxis is an immune evasion function of these proteins during **molluscum contagiosum** virus infection.

DETD . . . of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The. . .

DETD . . . and 1% SDS. The mixture was then extracted with phenol and chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1) and the DNA was precipitated with **ethanol**. Determination of MCV type was done by restriction endonuclease digestion of viral DNA as previously described (Fife et al., 1996).

DETD Birthistle and Carrington, "**Molluscum Contagiosum** Virus" J. Infect., 34:21-28, 1997.

DETD Buller, et al., "Replication of **molluscum contagiosum** virus", Virology, 213:655-659, 1995.

DETD Darai et al., "Analysis of the genome of **molluscum contagiosum** virus by restriction endonuclease analysis and molecular cloning", J. Med. Virol., 18:29-39, 1986.

DETD Fife et al., "Growth of **molluscum contagiosum** virus in a human foreskin xenograft model", Virology, 226:95-101, 1996.

DETD Gottlieb and Myskowski, "**Molluscum contagiosum**," Int. J. Dermatol., 33:453-461, 1994.

DETD Krathwohl et al., "Functional characterization of the C--C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94:9875-9880, 1997.

DETD Porter et al., "**Molluscum contagiosum** virus types in genital and non-genital lesions," Br. J. Dermatol., 120:37-41, 1989.

DETD Thompson et al., "Molecular epidemiology of Australian isolates of **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Med. Virol., 32:1-9, 1990.

DETD Viac and Chardonnet, "Immunocompetent cells and epithelial cell modifications in **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Cutan. Pathol., 17:202-205, 1990.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:91020 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products Ltd., Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
Yissum Research Development Company, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5160737		19921103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-522117		19900328 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-432667, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1989-304092, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2163
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis,. . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma Gmbh, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylen glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD . . . DENTURE STOMATITIS
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A 9.0
Nystatin 2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400 2.4
Ethyl alcohol 76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A 19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400 2.4
Amphothericin B 2.4
Ethyl alcohol 76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A 6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution) 22.9
Polyethylene glycol 400 11.5
Ethyl alcohol 58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A 20.0
Sodium saccharin 0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400 2.2
Ethyl alcohol 58.7
Purified water 19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A 21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride 11.0
Lysine hydrochloride 0.2
Sodium saccharin 0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400 3.7
Ethyl alcohol 43.6
Purified water 19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION
Methacrylic acid copolymer type B 15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution) 23.3
Glycine 0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400 2.2
Sodium saccharin 0.1
Ethyl alcohol 58.7
Purified water 0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . S 6.8 -- 11.3
-- 11.8
--

ETHYL CELLULOSE
-- 6.8

-- 5.9
-- 7.1
PEG 400 11.3 11.3
6.8
3.5
-- --
ETHANOL 59.3 59.3
59.3
78.8
83.5
85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1
CaCl.sub.2 2.4
2.4 -- -- -- --
TWEEN 80 -- -- 4.7
4.7 -- --
MgCl.sub.2 -- -- -- -- 2.4 2.4
ETHANOL 81.1
85.8
78.8
83.54
81.1 85.8

DETD . . . components in formulations
Exp. No.: RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3
RK39.5

CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.
DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S weight percent of components in formulations
Exp. No.: RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water, wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic acid type. . .
. . . sodium docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water; and (e) a plasticizer; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1). . .

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:144126 USPATFULL
TITLE: 9-cis retinoic acid esters and amides and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Purcell, William P., Memphis, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Design International, Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837728		19981117	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-380011		19950127	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Geist, Gary
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Waldron, James S.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,12
LINE COUNT: 1813

AB Esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are synthesized, formulated into pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and administered for the treatment of acne vulgaris, cystic acne, hyper-pigmentation, hypo-pigmentation, psoriasis, dermal and epidermal hypoplasia and kerotoses, the reduction of wrinkling of the skin as an incident of aging and actinic damage, normalization of the production of sebum, the reduction of enlarged pores, promoting the rate of wound healing, limiting of scar tissue formation during healing and the like. They are additionally useful for treatment or amelioration of the same additional classes of skin disorders as is retinoic acid itself and other retinoids. These disorders include ichthyoses (e.g., ichthyosis hystrix, epidermolytic hyperkeratosis, and lamellar ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis rubra pilaris, lichen planus acanthosis nigricans, and psoriasis). The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are also effective for the non-irritating treatment of effects attributable to aging and particularly to photodamage and photoaging. The use of these compounds extends to non-irritating treatments involving the retardation and reversal of additional dermal and cosmetic conditions which are ameliorated by tretinoin such as the effacement of wrinkles, improvement in appearance, namely color and condition of the skin, spots caused from exposure to the sun as well as other skin disorders. The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are exceptionally active when compared to other retinoids employed for such indications, and are also exceptionally safe in effective therapeutic doses in contrast to other retinoids.

AB . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . .

SUMM . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . .

SUMM . . . applied to the wound site in any suitable pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene

glycol **ethanol**, propylene glycol **ethanol** chloroform, and the like. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds in combination with from about 25 to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and from about 75 to about 25% by volume of liquid glycol. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 75% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. The preferred concentration of the active compound in these compositions is at least 0.01%. . .

SUMM . . . site exhibiting characteristics to be treated in any suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable vehicle, as for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene glycol-**ethanol**. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds of the. . .

SUMM (A) from about 25% to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and

SUMM A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. A small but effective amount of an antioxidant such as butylated hydroxytoluene may also be included in the composition. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. An antioxidant at a concentration of 0.01 to about 0.1% by weight may be. . .

DETD Triturating the sample with 10 ml of cold 95% **ethanol** produces a sharp melting point.

DETD . . . product at this point, however, contains unreacted 2-chloro-4-methoxyacetophenone. A homogeneous product is obtained by recrystallization form 100 ml of 95% **ethanol** to give 0.88 g of a yellow solid.

DETD . . . ml of a test solution composed of 0.025 g of 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in a liquid solution composed of 75 ml of **ethyl alcohol**, 25 ml of propylene glycol 400, and 0.025 g by weight of butylated hydroxytoluene is applied to one intact and. . .

DETD . . . the first test, four solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.025% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on. . .

DETD . . . second test, four other solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on. . .

DETD . . . test, three solutions are used. The three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of the 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone solution twice daily on. . .

DETD . . . using 5:1 hexane:ethyl acetate produced 480 g of product IV with a very small amount of 1-chloropinacolone. Repeated recrystallization with **ethanol** at low temperature gave 320 mg of pure IV, having a melting point of 81.degree. C. The structure was confirmed. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

15. The composition of claim 12, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group of propylene glycol-**ethanol** and propylene glycol-**ethanol** chloroform.

. . . 40. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 27, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-**ethanol** and propylene glycol-**ethanol** chloroform.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:61730 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Liquid polymer composition and method of use
INVENTOR(S):	Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation) Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5648399		19970715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-428825		19950425 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2286

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.)
or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc,).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and
ethyl alcohol and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis,. . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma Gmbh, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphothericin B	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate	22.9
(20% aqueous solution	
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
Ethyl alcohol	43.6
Puridied water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B
15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate
23.3
(20% aqueous solution)
Glycine 0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400
2.2
Sodium sccharin 0.1
Ethyl alcohol 58.7
Purified water 0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab
DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.
DETD . . . 4.7
EUDRAGIT S

	6.8	--	11.3	--	11.8	--
ETHYL	--	6.8	--	5.9	--	7.1
CELLULOSE						
PEG 400	11.3	11.3	6.8	3.5	--	--
ETHANOL	59.3	59.3	59.3	78.8	83.5	85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1
CaCl.sub.2

	2.4	2.4	--	--	--	--
TWEEN 80	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
MgCl.sub.2						
	--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
ETHANOL	81.1	85.8	78.8	83.54		
					81.1	85.8

DETD . . . in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK39.1	RK39.2	RK39.3	RK39.5
CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.
DETD . . . parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S
weight percent of components in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK33.2	RK33.3	RK33.6
CPK	2.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . pharmacological agent; (c) a release adjusting agent; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water, **ethyl alcohol** and **ethyl alcohol** plus water; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic

acid type. . .

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:52041 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5639795		19970617
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-429490		19950425 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2222
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc,).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis,. . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma Gmbh, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphothericin B	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution	22.9
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	15.1
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
Ethyl alcohol	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . 4.7

EUDRAGIT S	6.8	--	11.3	--	11.8	--
ETHYL CELLULOSE	--	6.8	--	5.9	--	7.1
PEG 400	11.3	11.3	6.8	3.5	--	--
ETHANOL	59.3	59.3	59.3	78.8	83.5	85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1

CaCl.sub.2	2.4	2.4	--	--	--	--
TWEEN 80	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
MgCl.sub.2	--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
ETHANOL	81.1					
	85.8					
		78.8				
			83.54			
				81.1	85.8	

DETD . . . components in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK39.1	RK39.2	RK39.3	RK39.5
CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S

weight percent of components in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK33.2	RK33.3	RK33.6
CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . The method of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water;

ethyl alcohol; and **ethyl alcohol**
and water.

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:69302 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
INVENTOR(S):	Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2255

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.)
or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc,).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and
ethyl alcohol and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma Gmbh, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphothericin B	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution	22.9
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
Ethyl alcohol	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

Purified water 0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab
DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . 4.7 4.7

EUDRAGIT	6.8	--	11.3	--	11.8	--
ETHYL CELLULOSE	--	6.8	--	5.9	--	7.1
PEG 400	11.3	11.3	6.8	3.5	--	--
ETHANOL	59.3	59.3	59.3	78.8	83.5	85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1

CaCl.sub.2	2.4	2.4	--	--	--	--
TWEEN 80	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
MgCl.sub.2	--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
ETHANOL	81.1					
	85.8					
		78.8				
			83.54			
				81.1	85.8	

DETD . . . in formulations

	Exp. No.: RK39.1	RK39.2	RK39.3	RK39.5
CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S
weight percent of components in formulations

	Exp. No.: RK33.2	RK33.3	RK33.6
CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:226271 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composition and method for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including aids
INVENTOR(S): Myhling, John, P.O. Box 141, Rhinebeck, NY, United States 12572

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6328991	B1	20011211
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-451362		19991130 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-140794, filed on 21 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5527534,

issued on 18 Jun 1996 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-964494, filed on 21 Oct 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levisohn, Lerner, Berger & Langsam
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1748

AB A chemical composition, method and product for administration into the vaginal canal. The composition, method and product are effective in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including the spread of AIDS.

SUMM . . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

SUMM . . . II virus (HSV). Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is caused by immuno-types L I, L II, or L III of Chlamydia Trachomatis. **Molluscum Contagiosum** is caused by the **Molluscum Contagiosum** virus, the largest DNA virus of the poxvirus group. Mucopurulent Cervicitis is caused by Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU). . .

SUMM . . . disc having a central recess and containing 1,000 milligrams of a spermicide known as nonoxynol-9, which is generically known as nonylphenoxpoly(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**.

SUMM (c) Estrogenic steroids such as estrone, 17 N-estradiol **ethanol** estradiol and diethylstilbestrol;

DETD As a contraceptive, the spermicide may comprise between 4 and 10 percent by volume of nonylphenoxpoly-(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**, and 0.125 to 0.250 percent of an anti-toxic shock syndrome agent. In addition, benzethonium chloride may be used in combination. . .

DETD TABLE 1

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Composition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	2.500	162.50
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	PH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide anti-TSS agent	0.300	19.50
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-cellulose	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40
Benzalkonium	Bactericide, anti-fungal,	0.150.	. .

DETD TABLE 2

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Composition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol**(nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	8.000	162.50
Benzethonium chloride	Bactericide	0.150	9.75
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	pH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide	0.300	19.50
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40

cellulose
Distilled Water. . .

DETD With respect to the constituents of the spermicidal formulation, the nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy)**ethanol** is commercially available from a number of producers. All the constituent ingredients of the spermicidal formulation are USP grade and. . .

DETD While the spermicide nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy) **ethanol** is exemplified herein, it is not envisioned that this will be the only spermicide utilized by the invention. Other spermicide,. . .

DETD . . . Thickener 60

Pectin - Apple Natural U.S.P. - Deodorant and PH Reducer	35
Sodium Benzoate - Preservative Antifungal Agent	10
Ethanol - Solvent	2,000
Distilled Water	3,437
Methylparaben - Preservative	10
Total Product Fill	6,000

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, said composition comprising: (a) Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzalkonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

2. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

3. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

4. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

6. A chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal, said composition comprising, (a) Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzethonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

7. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

8. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

9. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

10. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

13. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

. . . and spread of a sexually transmitted disease, comprising: placing a chemical composition in the vaginal canal, said chemical composition comprising Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol**, Benzalkonium Chloride, and Povidone Iodine.

21. A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein said Nonylphenoxpoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

. . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:23118 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders
INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium
Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5500435		19960319
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409369		19950323 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-233491, filed on 26 Apr 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5420147 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dentz, Bernard
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Metz, Charles J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1477
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating

collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the. . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionate in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate (1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C.. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp.

214.8.degree. C. (comp.. . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:47743 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders
INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium
Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5420147		19950530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-233491		19940426 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dentz, Bernard
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Metz, Charles J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1422
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . plantar, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

SUMM . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . for example, water, an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the

like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

SUMM . . . may be carded out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

SUMM . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

SUMM . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

SUMM . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the. . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionate in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

SUMM . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

SUMM The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C. (comp.31).. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was convened into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C.. . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in-75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl**

alcohol 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:75635 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Benzimidazoles useful in treating epithelial disorders
INVENTOR(S):	Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5342957		19940830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-927571		19920810 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20060822		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1330		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective mount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the. . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionate in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C.. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol- 1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C. (comp.. . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at

40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    48.98     112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -1.24

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.00     112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -1.24

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